THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

THE WEEK

VOL. VI. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY,

Proscription.

Every day we hear of personal proscription in the country for political opinion's sake which should be discountenanced by all honest men. The time for blow and bluster has gone by. A man has as much right to his political opinions as he has to his religious beliefs, and should be protected in it. We have no sympathy and utterly repudiate the action of those who mix politics with the daily affairs of life. We are aware that hundreds of people are restrained from a free exercise of their privileges as American citizens by the inexorable band of public opinion, and we have but little respect for such; but when it draws the line between independence and servility, let us respect him and his opinion. It is a sentiment new to us, and very distasteful on either side. It is sapping the foundation of our free institutions, and should be at once frowned down by all interested in good government.

In the heat of a political campaign, many thoughtless words are spoken and written, which had better have remained unsaid, we admit, but after it is over and we have calmed down to our accustomed vocations, such differences should not estrange men or affect the intercourse between the families of opponents. We daily see old residents here who have labored side by side for many years, throwing off their old familiar intercourse and passing each other estranged and with averted looks. These feelings should not actuate earnest, liberal minded men. Our opponents claim now to be *liberal*. Will they show it in their daily intercourse with their fellow men?

Now that the State election is over, and the excitement dying down, let us attend to our crops, and get everything in order for the fall campaign. The most important election is yet to come off, and we have to meet the sophistries of a party which is actuated by a perfect hatred of Gen. Grant. They swallow Greeley with the most self-sacrificing devotion, in order to beat Grant. With a disgust for Greeley, and a contempt for Mr. Sumner unequaled by anything save their hatred for Grant, like the sufferer from chills who gladly takes his quinine, they uphold one and laud the other. The spectacle is a curious one. "We don't care what Greeley is or was, if we can only beat Grant," is their daily utterance, and they seem to actually believe that their self-sacrifice will be rewarded by success! Of course they are doomed to disappointment, but it will require much work from us all.—The election is so close in this State that immense sums of money will be expended here by our opponents, and the troop of ballot-stuffers and shoulder-hitters will again be sent into our midst. Let us be thoroughly prepared for the contest. Let every township be organized and Grant and Wilson clubs be formed, which shall enroll every Republican in the township. Let our canvassers make accurate lists of every voter, and see that all our friends, and no strangers, poll the votes. Then, on the day of election, with a perfect organization, we can sweep the enemy before us as the wind drives the dead leaves, and our victory will be complete.

The Bugbear Ended.

The Democratic Committee, appointed by the County Commissioners to examine the books and accounts of the county officers, have performed their duties carefully and thoroughly and filed their report. It is a long document.

In regard to the Sheriff's accounts, the committee says: "After a very careful and laborious investigation, and comparison of the Sheriff's published statements with the Register's book, the committee became satisfied that it was correct, and that the Sheriff rendered a true and faithful account of this tax (schedule B.) for the fiscal year ending October 1, 1871." The schedule B. tax to July 1st was then examined and the committee report,

From the Sheriff's statement schedule B. Tax for the first quarter of this year, from Jan'y 1st, to April 1st, amounts to	$4,640 47
From April 1st to July 1st, amounts to	6,902 09
	$11,542 56
Paid to County Treasurer	8,053 73
Balance subject to Commissions and County claims	$3,488 83

The Committee did not mention the fact that the Sheriff had paid some $12,000 more to the County than was charged on the Register's books, but on the whole we are satisfied with the report.

The report shows that the Clerk of the Superior Court and Judge of Probate had settled his accounts with the County to January 1st, 1872, which is the legal day for settlement.

It also shows that there is $11,351 01 in the County Treasurer's hands, and a balance of $20 10 due the County on marriage license tax, withheld by reason of a claim against the County by the Register.

The gentlemen of the Committee have worked long and faithfully, and we believe have made a candid and perfect [illegible] The affairs of the County are in good shape, and carefully managed.

EDITORIAL BUDGET.

— Dr. Geo. W. Eaton, of Madison University, is dead.

— Dr. Peters of the Litchfield Observatory has discovered two planets hitherto unknown to astronomers.

— The election in Utah has resulted in a victory for the Mormon candidate over Maxwell the "Gentile" nominee. Maxwell will contest the seat.

— Reports from the Post Office Department shows that during the past year 3,703 post offices have been established, discontinued 885, in operation June 30, 31,803.

— Frauds have been discovered in the election returns for County Galway, Ireland, and among the guilty parties were the Roman Catholic Bishop, his brother, and a large number of prominent Irishmen of the Church.

— Warmoth and Pinchbeck faction warfare continues with unabated animosity in Louisiana. The old issues of the late war are brought out, and a fearful muddle is the consequence.

— The new President of Mexico Lerdo de Tejada has his hands full already. The revolutionists under Trevino and Quisaga are making him great trouble, and the prospects of Peace are still very dubious.

— The Territory of Abyssinia is being invaded by the Egyptian government, and large bodies of armed men are already on its soil, *en route* for the capital Magdala. It is feared that they will be successful and the lands of the dead King Theodore be conquered and inhabited by his hated antagonist.

— An anti-tobacco league has been founded in France. They bring as one of their arguments a remarkably foolish theory which is, that the defeat of the French armies during the German war, can be attributed to the degeneracy of Frenchmen caused by the use of the weed, failing to note that Germans are as a nation the greatest smokers in the world.

— A long needed law has been passed and has just commenced its operations in New York City, protecting the sailors from that inexorable bird of prey the boarding house keeper, and shipping agent. Hereafter no sailor can be shipped without a sworn United States Commissioner has been notified of the facts. This wise legislation will have a good effect, and Jack ashore, will be treated with the consideration his important place in our political economy entitles him to.

— The flow of German imigrants to the United States continues with unabated vigor. German legislation strives to prevent this state of affairs, but is powerless. So long as our glorious Republic holds out to the down trodden, working classes of Europe, the promise of protection and justice, so long will the fleets of the world bring to our shores this living freight. The German element is to us a most valuable one, consisting as it does of honest, hard laboring men and women, and unlike the majority of other recruits, causes us no trouble, and advances, not retards our growth.

— The finances of the Cuban Colonial government are in a desperate condition. This is mainly due to the great cost the war entails upon the Home and Cuban administration. A new loan of sixty millions of dollars will be raised upon the re-assembling of the *Cortes* in September. They may as well save them money, for the Cuban patriots will continue the struggle among the mountains and difficult places of the Island for years to come, provided that the Spanish government does not offer them their rights.

STATE ITEMS.

CHARLOTTE brags of a tomato weighing one and a quarter pounds.

THE Lee Cornet Band of Lumberton is in full *blast*.

We hear of refreshing and much needed rains in all parts of the State.

THE Reidsville *Record* says that the tobacco crop in that section is unusually large, and in unusually fine condition.

LUMBERTON is having the benefit of the humbug Indian show, and many a hard earned and much needed dollar will go to support the idle fellows.

Our John Robinson [illegible] this direction.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Western North Carolina Railroad, will take place at Old Fort on the 20th inst.

CHARLOTTE brags of having *two* auction sales progressing at the same time, and refers to it as an evidence of business.

THE barn and stables of Thomas J. Menden, Esq., of Pasquotank County, were destroyed by fire on Monday night. About one thousand bushels of newly threshed wheat was also destroyed.

A gentleman, name unknown, stoping at the Cottage Hotel in Raleigh, died very suddenly on Saturday evening. He was a stranger in that city, and had been there about ten days.

COL. FREMONT says in a business letter to the Fayetteville *Eagle* that the W. C. & R. R. R. Co., intend to build a branch road to that place in a year or so.

THEY have Greeley melons at Ridgeway. We surmise that they are like the apples of Sodom, which are fair to look upon but very bitter and turn to ashes on the lips.

JAMES LOCKYEAR, colored, was shot and severely injured by Alfred Prevatt at Scuffletown, Robeson county, a few days ago. The act was without provocation, and the result of bad whisky.

JOHN WORKMAN, late mail carrier between Hillsboro and Milton, N. C., examined on a charge of robbing the mail, was sent on to stand a trial for the same at the November term of the U. S. Court at Greensboro.

JAMES S. HENDERSON, of Caswell, had his granery, crop of new wheat and two mules, besides many other valuable articles which were in his barn, destroyed by fire caused by lightning a few days ago.

On the 20th July, in Wilkes County, two men named Stout and Vannoy, got into a difficulty; Stout attacked Vannoy with a club, and in the scuffle Vannoy received a stab from a knife in the hands of Stout which penetrated his heart, killing him instantly.

HICKORY Tavern has a man named Hodgins, and said Hodgins has a remarkable stone called a *mad stone*, but the proper name of which is Bezoar. Bezoar is found in the stomach of animals that eat *pizen things*, (pies and things) and is considered a never failing antidote for the bite of snakes, mad dogs and such varmints, and Hodgins says its bully for rheumatism, neuralgia, &c

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Every intelligent colored man will agree with Mr. Sumner that "the present condition of the colored citizen is in peril." They will remember, however, that their "peril" has never come from the Republican party.

Governor Hoffman says that Horace Greeley is a pretty good judge of men; he can pick out an honest man or a knave as quick as any one. The Governor ought to know; Greeley has been calling him a political knave for the last seven years.

A little more said about the President's absences from Washington, and Horace Greeley will be apt to make a bid for votes by pledging himself that if chosen its occupant, he will consent to close confinement, through dog-days and all other days, in the White House for four years.

When Hendricks was leading the Knights of the Golden Circle, Oglesby was fighting with Grant at Donelson and Vicksburg. The *Tribune* eulogizes Hendricks and slurs Oglesby.

Henry Wilson stated to a correspondent recently that during thirty-two years of political life he had made about thirteen hundred speeches, which appeared in print, and, so far as his memory extended, had uttered but one sentence that he regretted, and that because it was misapprehended.

Hon. Ben. Edwards, late Democratic Circuit Judge of Springfield, Illinois, has declared for Grant and Wilson.

Congressman Darrell, of Louisiana, predicts that Grant and Wilson will have not less than 14,000 majority in that State.

Horace Greeley is said to be hard at work on a new encyclopedia, which he wants to finish before his inauguration as President of the United States. But he needn't hurry on that account.

The Baltimore *American* credits Tilton with holding the rank of "Semi-Lunatic General of the United States." That was his rank, but he has been promoted recently by striking the "semi" from his title.

There was a little man, and he had a little axe,
And he went to cutting trees up among the Chappaquacks;
On a Democratic branch, he was sitting for a spell,
And he chopped away the branch—so the little man fell.

The St. Louis *Republican* has great faith that Horace Greeley will attain the "highest office in the United States." We inter from this that he will be appointed superintendent of the weather signal station at Pike's Peak, 14,000 feet above the sea.

A Democratic Grant and Wilson Club has been formed in New York city, consisting of prominent Democrats, for the express purpose of defeating Horace Greeley and the Tammany thieves. It already numbers several hundred members, and the number is increasing rapidly.

An intelligent observer, who has just returned to New Orleans from an extensive tour throughout Mississippi, has informed the *National Republican* of that city that the State is overwhelmingly for Grant, and that the Republicans are daily receiving accessions from the Democratic party since the Baltimore Convention.

John Rohletter, of Columbus, City Park Commissioner, a life-long German Democrat, publishes a card declaring that his name is used in connection with the Greeley-Brown sham without his sanction, and that his preference is for Grant and Wilson.

In 1862, Tom Hendricks said in a public speech: "Our Union cannot be restored with fraternal relations among the people North and South until Abolitionism is buried—never again to be resurrected."

The Linn (Mo.) *Democrat* says that a more profligate and wasteful, if not corrupt, State Administration than the present has not at any time cursed Missouri. The paper is Democratic, and does not believe in such reform as Gratz Brown brings.

Daniel Drew is said to be advising everybody to "bet their money on Greeley." Rather unlikely; but if it is true, it would be safe to bet that Daniel will have agents out quietly taking all the greenhorns who are silly enough to follow the advice.

In 1869 Mr. Greeley wrote the following paragraph: "You must stop electing to the Legislature such men as Mattoon, Aiken, Bemus, and three dozen more such, or corruption can never be vanquished: If you lie down with such dogs you will get up alive with fleas." These three men are now for Greeley. How about the fleas?

The La Crosse *Democrat*, a famous newspaper, which perished on the 10th inst, was launched by "Brick" Pomeroy in 1859, and rapidly attained a notoriety throughout the Union for the boldness of its opinton and the audacity of its expressions. It attained a circulation which was exceeded by but few metropolitan journals. Pomeroy got rich, and built a fine newspaper office and an opera house. In 1863 he went to New York and established the *Democrat* there, and from that time the La Crosse *Democrat* became a side show. Pomeroy ran through all the money he had made in Wisconsin, and his La Crosse organ sank rapidly. The remains were purchased the other day by John Symes and Geo. W. Peck, who are now running the *Liberal Democrat*.

Many of [illegible] that if Chi[illegible] their party [illegible]

What the [illegible] for Grant, [illegible] ocrats.

A Democ[illegible] no use that [illegible] ning at all [illegible] and beat Gr[illegible]

The Chic[illegible] from many [illegible] course in op[illegible]

The Chic[illegible]

From Illinois.

CHICAGO, August 7.

Gen. John F. Farnsworth has declared for Greeley.

From New York.

NEW YORK, August 7.

The Spotted Tail and Sioux party leave this city on Saturday for St. Louis.

The Tribune says that the Grand Jury on yesterday presented an indictment against D. Jenkins Jennings, of the Times, for libel of Gen. Kilpatrick.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTIONS—VIA NEW YORK.

Special dispatches from Raleigh to the Times says that Caldwell is elected in North Carolina by 1,000 majority. There are as yet eight counties to be heard from.

The Herald's Raleigh dispatch claims that the latest returns elect Merrimon by 76 majority, according to the Democratic count, but adds that it is absolutely impossible to decide until the official vote is in.

The Tribune says that the returns which it has received this morning give Caldwell a majority of 406, but it is not disposed to give up the State on the present showing.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 7.

Settle telegraphs President Grant this morning that North Carolina has elected the Republican ticket from 1,000 to 1,500 majority.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, August 7.

Stocks strong. Gold quiet at 115¼ Money easy at 4 per cent. Exchange—long 109; short 109⅞. Government bonds strong and steady. State bonds dull and firm.

Cotton quiet. Middling uplands 21⅝ cts; Orleans 22 cents. Sales of 770 bales. Flour shade firmer. Wheat quiet and firm. Corn dull. Pork steady—mess $13 70@$13 65 Lard quiet and steady—steam 8⅛@8¼ cents. Spirits Turpentine quiet at 50½@51 cents. Rosin firm at $3 65@$3 75 for strained.—Freights firm.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, August 7—Noon

Consols 92¾; Bonds 91¾.

PARIS, August 7—Noon.

Rentes 55f. 42c.

FRANKFORT, August 7.

Bonds 96⅜.

LIVERPOOL, August 7—Noon.

Cotton opened firm and steady. Uplands 9¾@9⅞: Orleans 10⅛d. Red Spring wheat 10s. to 11s. 2d.

LATER.

Cotton strong, with sales of 15,000 bales to speculators, and 3,000 do. to exporters, Uplands 9⅝d.; Orleans 10¼d.

Jeff Davis flying in female attire was not half so grotesque and cowardly as Democracy skulking in the old white hat and coat of Horace Greeley.

Lieutenant-General John Hay goes for Greeley. He would probably be private Secretary, and that is a darned sight better business than loafing 'round the throne.

The *World* feels its humiliation in descending from a first class organ to a second fiddle. The *Tribune* is now the only recognized daily exponent of simon-pure Democracy in New York.

Mr. Sumner indorses Fred. Douglass while Fred. most emphatically indorses President Grant as "a good man, a true man, a steady man."

One sentence in Mr. Sumner's letter will be likely some day to come home to roost: "No man or party can expect power except for the general warfare."

Barnum is on the track of another great humbug—at least we suppose he is, because they say he is going for Greeley." And whenever Barnum sees a humbug he generally "goes for it."

The *Metropolitan Record*, which has just declared for Greeley, was the Tammany Ring official organ during the days of its glory. Of course, as Tweed is for Greeley, the *Record* must be.

A cotemporary is disgusted with the attempt to keep up a distinction between Liberals and Democrats. "There are," it says, "but two parties in the field, Republican and Democratic—supporters of Grant and supporters of Greeley. It is needless for any one to bother himself by keeping up a distinction without a difference, merely because the same identical ticket and platform burst out from below at two different places."

cents offered for Southern package[illegible] and no sales reported.

ROSIN—Sales this morning of 836 bbls at $3 80 for strained, $3 for extra No. 2, $3 50 a $3 75 for No. 1, and $4 for low Pale.

In TAR and COTTON no sales have been reported.

SATURDAY, Aug 3.—1.30 P. M.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady, with sales of 200 bbls at $4 25 for virgin, $3 75 for yellow dip, and $2 50 for hard, per 280 lbs.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market is quiet, and price lower. Sales of only 30 casks at 43 cts per gallon for Southern packages.

ROSIN—Sales after yesterday's report of 700 bbls., and this morning 2,450 bbls at $3 for strained, $3 12½ a $3 25 for No. 2, $3 50 for low Pale, $4 for Pale, and $4 45 for extra Pale.

In TAR and COTTON no sales reported.

MONDAY, Aug. 5—1.30 P. M.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Prices unchanged. Sales of 147 bbls at $4 25 for virgin, $3 75 for yellow dip, and $2 50 for hard, per 280 lbs.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Sales of 149 casks at 44 cents, and 60 casks (city selected) at 45 cents per gallon for Southern packages.

ROSIN—Market firm and steady. Sales of 530 bbls. at $3 for strained, $3 50 for No. 1, $4 for low Pale, and $4 50 for Pale.

TAR—No sales reported.

COTTON—Only 8 bales sold at 18 a 19 cts for good ordinary.

TUESDAY, Aug. 6—1.30 P. M.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Is the same as previously quoted, and demand fair. Sales of 507 bbls at $4 25 for virgin, $3 75 for yellow dip, and $2 50 for hard, per 280 lbs.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Sales after yesterday's report of 370 casks at 44 cents. This morning the market is quiet but steady, with sales of 259 casks at 44 cents per gallon for Southern packages.

ROSIN.—Market steady, with sales of 1925 bbls at $3 for common and strained, $3 10 for low No. 2, $3 25 for No. 2, $3 50 for extra No. 1, $4 for low Pale, and $4 50 for extra Pale.

TAR—One small lot sold at $2 90 per bbl.

COTTON.—No sales reported.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 7—1:30 P. M.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady, with sales of 289 bbls at $4 25 for virgin, $3 75 for yellow dip, and $2 50 for hard, per 280 lbs.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market is firmer, and has advanced one cent, with sales of 100 casks at 44½ cents, and 120 casks at 45 cents per gallon for Southern packages.

ROSIN—The market is steady. Sales of 1,518 bbls. at $3 for strained, $3 25 for No. 2, $3 50 for No. 1, $4 50 for Pale, $5 for extra Pale, and $6 for window glass.

TAR—Has advanced 35 cents since yesterday's report, and but little on market. Sales of 28 bbls. at $3 25 per bbl.

COTTON—Sales of only 9 bales at 18 a 20 cents per lb. for strict low middling.

Beware of Counterfeits!

JOB MOSES' SIR JAMES CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS

are extensively COUNTERFEITED. *Dishonest Druggists endeavor to sell the counterfeits to make greater profits. The genuine have the name of Job Moses on each package. All others are worthless imitations.* The GENUINE Pills are unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. They moderate all excesses and remove all obstructions, from whatever cause.

TO MARRIED LADIES

they are particularly suited. They will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity; and although very powerful, contain nothing hurtful to the constitution. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, they will effect a cure when all other means have failed. The circular around each package give full directions and advice, or will be sent free to all writing for them, sealed from observation.

N. B.—In all cases where the GENUINE cannot be obtained, One Dollar enclosed to the Sole Proprietor, JOB MOSES, 18 Cortlandt St., New York, will insure a bottle of the *genuine*, containing Fifty Pills, by return mail, *securely sealed* from any knowledge of its contents.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Cure COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, SORE THROAT, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULT BREATHING, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION AND LUNG DISEASES. They have no taste of medicine, and any child will take them. Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. Ask for BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS. **Price 35 cents per box.** JOB MOSES, Proprietor, 18 Cortlandt Street, New York.

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY.

DELAMARRE'S SPECIFIC PILLS.

Prepared by J. GARANCIÈRE,
No. 214 Rue Lombard, Paris.

These pills are highly recommended by the entire Medical Faculty of France as the very best remedy in all cases of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness; Nightly, Daily or *Premature* Emissions; Sexual Weakness or *Impotency*; Weakness arising from Secret Habits and Sexual Excesses; *Relaxation* of the Genital Organs; Weak Spine; Deposits in the Urine, and all the ghastly train of Diseases arising from Overuse or Excesses. They *cure* when all other remedies fail. Pamphlet of Advice in each box, or will be sent Free to any address. **Price $1 per Box.** Sent by mail, *securely sealed from all observation* on receipt of price. OSCAR G. MOSES, 18 CORTLANDT ST., NEW YORK, Sole General Agent for America.

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THE FLORIDA COLLECTION

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2. William P. Loftin, of Lenoir.
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4. Thomas M. Argo, of Orange.
5. S. A. Douglas, of Rockingham.
6. William S. Bynum, of Lincoln.
7. James G. Ramsey, of Rowan.
8. James M. Justice, of Rutherford.

KEEP BEFORE THE PEOPLE!

It is urged by the Democratic organs that the law is to be enforced in State and municipal elections. This is done to make it more obnoxious, if that be possible, to their party. *But, unfortunately, this is an error. The law applies only to Presidential and Congressional elections*, THOUGH WE HEARTILY WISH IT COULD BE MADE TO APPLY TO ALL OTHERS.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

When the rebellious Traitors are overwhelmed in the Field, and scattered like leaves before an angry wind, it must *not be* to return to Peaceful and Contented Homes. THEY MUST FIND POVERTY AT THEIR FIRESIDES, AND SEE PRIVATION IN THE ANXIOUS EYES OF MOTHERS AND THE RAGS OF CHILDREN. —HORACE GREELEY, *Tribune, May* 1st, 1861.

From the Tribune, 1871.

"I hold our Government bound by its duty of protecting our citizens in their fundamental rights, to pass and enforce laws for the extirpation of the execrable ku klux conspiracy; and if it has not the power to do it, then I say our Government is no Government, but a sham. *I therefore on every proper occasion advocated and justified the ku klux act. I hold it especially desirable for the South; and if it does not prove strong enough to effect its purpose, I hope it will be made stronger and stronger.*"

Work.

An infamous article, with the above title appeared in the Raleigh *Standard*, in 1868, which was immediately repudiated by the proprietors of the paper, and the writer discharged. Although this was done immediately and the article denounced by every Republican paper in the State, several Democratic papers keep extracts of this article standing at the head of their editorial columns. We are reliable informed that the writer of this article is one of the editors of the New York *Tribune*, now the leading Greeley organ of the United States.

"*I have listened with unmixed horror to some of the testimony which has been brought before you. The outrages proved are shocking to humanity; they admit of neither excuse or justification; they violate every obligation which law and nature imposes upon men; they show that the parties engaged were brutes, insensible to the obligations of humanity and religion. The day will come, however, if it has not already arrived, when they will deeply lament it. Even if justice shall not overtake them, there is one tribunal from which there is no hope. It is their own judgment—that tribunal which sits in the breast of every living man—that small, still voice that thrills through the heart—the soul of the mind, and as it speaks, gives happiness or torture—the voice of conscience the voice of God. If it has not already spoken to them in tones which have startled them to the enormity of their conduct, I trust, in the mercy of Heaven, that that voice will speak before they shall be called above to account for the transactions of this world. That it will so speak to make them penitent, and that trusting in the dispensations of Heaven, whose justice is dispensed with mercy, when they shall be brought before the bar of their great tribunal, so to speak, that incomprehensible tribunal, there will be found in the fact of their penitence, or in their previous lives, some grounds upon which God may say PARDON.*"—*Speech of Hon. Reverdy Johnson, in Ku Klux trials, December* 18th.

IT has been generally understood among journalists that the principal editor was responsible for whatever appeared in his paper. If an associate editor should write anything which the chief disapproved, he must either repudiate or be responsible for it. This has always been our understanding of it, and we believe it is the established custom of the country. We have been favored lately with a new version of the custom by the New York *Tribune*, once the leading organ of our party. When we saw our principles discussed in that able paper, we were accustomed to consider Horace Greeley as the author of them or at least as an expression of his sentiments, and hence the great public respect and confidence which he was

was law there, and his wishes and ideas were consulted on all important occasions. He cannot, therefore, by a repudiation at this late day when he wishes to ignore the record of a life, escape the responsibility of the extracts we are now ventilating for the benefit of his former foes, the Democrats. We ask a careful perusal of them, by his present admirers, that they may judge of his fitness to be their standard bearer.

Our Democratic friends say, they only quote his present utterances, as the early christians only quoted St. Paul's after his conversion. Let him rather be considered as Peter, who in the hour of peril basely denied his Master only a few short hours after making the most solemn pledges of devotion! And we believe the day is coming, when Greeley like Peter, reflecting with horror upon the atrocity of his action will go out, and weep bitterly. We do not ask for him the fate of Peter, but confidently look forward to his retirement in the shades of Chapaqua, where he can reflect upon his betrayal of a great party, and again write of the certain political destruction of Presidential office seekers. And the people will answer, Amen!

Sumner Again.

MR. SUMNER has given us the second edition, revised and corrected, of his arraignment of President GRANT, and is evidently expecting an earthquake or some similar catastrophe among Republicans. No one for a moment (except the Greeley Democrats) pretend to deny the great ability and vast public service rendered by CHARLES SUMNER in the years gone by. No one has forgotten the brutal assault upon him by BROOKS, and the indignation of the North, and the glorification of the South thereat.—But now, while verging upon the close of a long and useful life, he attacks the party of which he claims to be the father, and goes over to the enemy because he cannot control it! As long as his voice was arbitrarily the law of the party, he remained an ardent worker in its ranks; but as soon as he found he could not control it he left it, and arraigns the President. As usual, he is bombastic, dictatorial, and verbose, but he is greatly mistaken if he expects intelligent colored men, who have the welfare of their race at heart, to repudiate the party which has always stood by them, for the leader of a party which has always been their enemy. The colored people have loved Charles Sumner for his life long devotion to their cause, but now, in the great hour of their peril, he has deserted the party he taught them to sustain, and asks them to labor with their born foes, the Democrats! And he actually has the effrontery to expect them to follow his advice! Mr. Sumner arraigns the President because the civil rights bill did not pass Congress, when every Democrat voted against it, and intimates that the Democratic party, under Greeley, will pass it! He goes over the St. Domingo affair again, and finds fault at the treatment of Hon. Fred. Douglass, who, feeling no slight from President Grant, is advocating his re election. He advocates the one term principle for President, when he has been a Senator of Massachusetts for so many terms that he believes he has a life lease on the position, and states that "unquestionably President Grant deserves impeachment" on his St. Domingo policy! He wishes "to see in the Presidential chair a life long Abolitionist," and affiliates with the Democrats to that end, while at the same time Mr. Greeley and the Democratic party say let us begin anew, and let bygones be bygones. Mr. Sumner wants a life long Abolitionist, when the issue of slavery is dead, and the question now before the people is the status of the free colored race!

Mr. Sumner's ey[illegible] receive a

Respectfully yours,
REV. M. S. GROSS.

We regret that the telegram should have led us into such a lamentable error, the mistake was but natural.

We entertain the highest respect for the Roman Catholic Church in this country, and moreover, the noble array of devotees who have given, and are now spending their lives in the noble charities inaugurated by this Church. A religion which can produce such self sacrifice, and produce such grand results must inspire us with regard. We trust that this our apology will be received in the spirit it is made.

EMULATE.—Our neighboring cities would do well to follow the example of Wilmington on election day. An order issued by the Mayor closing the liquor shops on the day of voting was rigidly carried out. The groceries even refusing to sell a drop of the exciting fluid. A dram could not be had for love or money. The consequence was that not one single instance of intoxication occurred, and those little differences that naturally arise at the polls, were settled by square argument, and not by whisky inspired blows. The surprise was general that no row was occurred, and we can only attribute it to this wise precautionary measure. It has been charged that Republican majorities are obtained by the free use of liquor. No liquor was used, and we have the majority.

WILL the North Carolina *Argus* please explain the following extracts, published in Thursday's paper?

Remember that if Merrimon and Greeley are elected, no more innocent North Carolinians will be sent in handcuffs to the New York Penitentiary!

QUESTION.—How many "*innocent* North Carolinians" were sent to ALBANY?

The public printing under Radicals cost $69,185 59.

Under the Conservatives the Public Printer was only paid $34,293 01.

A clear difference of $34,893 58.

And yet the Radical liars of the stump and press charge that Turner stole $3,000. Let them clear their own skirts before they attempt to impeach honest men.

The latter extract, published in the *Argus*, was copied from another paper. Will the *Argus* explain the "overdrawing" business, and answer the following

QUESTION.—Was not the public printer obliged to pay back into the State Treasury an amount exceeding $2,000, which he had overcharged by measuring matter with the letter m?

THE Charlotte *Bulletin* very properly reprehends the style of certain political newspapers of the State, in mentioning the names of gentlemen in an unkind and ingenious manner and reflecting on their integrity, because they view political matters from a standpoint different from their own.

— Savannah, Georgia, is a hot place. They are constantly in trouble. The difficulty now appears to be, that the colored man must not ride in street cars with white men. A number of black men attempted to ride, and were shot and otherwise used up, and in retaliation returned the compliment on their white assailants. The city is under Democratic rule, and its policemen wear the Confederate uniform, but in justice it may be said that the city was never under better control.

— Spotted Tail, the Indian ambassador called on the Commissioner of Indian affairs before leaving New York, and made the following modest request: To have the annuities of his tribe paid semi-annually, to have permission to go on a buffalo hunt to the Republican, and to have a little money to buy his children some things in New York. They were all granted, and S. T. goes home happy.

What Horace Greeley Knows about War.

We have fought and been beaten. God forgive our rulers that this is so; but it is true, and cannot be disguised. The Cabinet recently expressing, in rhetoric better adapted to a love letter, a fear of being drowned in its own honey, is now nearly drowned in gore, while our honor on the high seas has only been saved by one daring and desperate negro, and he belonging to the merchant marine. The sacred soil of Virginia is crimson and wet with the blood of thousands of Northern men needlessly shed. The great and universal question pervading the public mind is: 'Shall this condition of things continue?'"

"A decimated and indignant people will demand the immediate retirement of the present Cabinet from the high places of power, which for one reason or another, they have shown themselves incompotent to fill. Give us for the President capable advisers, who comprehend the requirements of the crisis, and are equal to them and, for the Army, leaders worty of the rank and file, and our banner now drooping, will soon float once more in triumph over the whole land. With the right men to lead, our people will show themselves unconquerable."—*Tribune, July* 23, 1861.

"If we shall do it within a few months. We have more men and more means wherewith to attack and overcome the rebel armies than we shall have a year hence, should the war continue so long. If we beat them, we shall have guns enough; if they beat us, the same. One way or another, we shall have peace before the close of 1862; and if we cannot whip them with the arms we now have, we never shall. And since we need every dollar we have or can raise for present pressing use, we protest against spending one dollar for arms that are not to be in the hands of our soldiers before the 1st of May, If we should want more arms after the rebellion is put down, let them be provided for; for the present, let us use every dollar where it will tell in the present conflict."—*Tribune, January* 31, 1862.

"Such was the well earned fame of Kentuckians—Colonel Nimrod Wildfire, then representative before the footlights, being represented as so spoiling for a fight, having been inhumanely deprived of that luxury for the intermediate space of ten days, that he would have to 'kiver himself in a salt barrel to keep,—that we have been wondering how many invading rebels would be required to show a front in that State for the space of ten days, have concluded that nothing less than one hundred thousand would answer.

"When John Morgan made his horse stealing raid across the State last summer, meeting very little resistance, we explained the matter by considering that he traveled so fast—always taking fresh horses to replace those that from time to time grew weary—that the hunters aforesaid could not overtake him. But this famous parade of Kirby Smith throughout the famous 'Blue Grass' region does not abide that solution. Here are some twenty or thirty thousand rebels who have advanced through the very heart of the State from Tennessee to the banks of the Ohio, routing the only Union force gathered to defend the Capital (which contained, we believe, just one Kentucky regiment) and pushing on to threaten Cincinnati and Louisville without serious opposition. Perhaps the interruption of the mails and telegraph has left us in the dark as to what is going on in that quarter. The facts will doubtless soon shine forth in all their glory and shall we be very glad to hear of the prompt and enthusiastic rally of the aforesaid hunters to drive rebellion and disunion into sea."—*Tribune, September* 20, 1862.

"To Lieut. Gen. Grant the Nation's love and gratitude will be fervent and unmeasured. The Army of the Potomac hardly knew him a month ago; it knows him now and ever more. Had he shared the current estimate of its capacities, his misconception would have been natural; but he knew its worth instinctively and trusted implicitly to its valor and devotion. The result proves that he was right, and that that Army has at last found its true leader. Let us harbor no shadow of doubt that under his guidance that Army will promptly and thoroughly complete the work to which it has been called, and to which it has now proved itself so nobly adapted."—*Tribune, May* 14, 1864.

"It has pleased Congress to decree the appointment of a Lieutenant-General, and the President, with the entire assent of both Houses, has selected Ulysses S. Grant for the most responsible position. We had nothing to say, pro or con, while this matter was in progress; we neither urged the creation of a Lieutenant-Generalship, nor recommended Gen. Grant for the position. But now that the work is done, we must respectfully suggest that the conduct of the war, under the President, be committed absolutely to the Lieutenant-General, and that we all—Congress, Cabinet, and the Press, Republicans, Democrats, Conservatives, and Radicals—take hold and strengthen his hands for the immense responsibility devolved upon him. Let him not be impeded or embarrassed in his work either by speeches or articles, advice or criticism, until we shall have given him a fair trial. Let him not be condemned for one miscarriage, if there shall be one, but generally trusted and sustained until he shall have decisively shown that he can or cannot put down the Rebellion. Then let us act as the good of the Nation shall dictate; but, *until* then, let in his behalf Stonewall Jackson's message to his superior: 'Send me more men and fewer orders.'"—*Tribune, March* 5, 1864.

"General Butler might not be safe in New Orleans, and he might be maliciously dealt with in Charlestown. It cannot be denied that he is extremely well hated by those who felt the force of his heavy and vigorous hand during the rebellion, and who were compelled by him to maintain an outward obedience to the laws whose obedience was most distasteful. It is not for nothing that they have nicknamed him 'the Beast.' Schoolboys have found a similar comfort when writing under a deserved castigation. That he is much hated by the higher class of rebels, by the more honorable and intelligent of the secessionists, we do not believe. They have the sense to comprehend that General Butler did no more than his duty; they respect him for doing it vigorously, albeit they may have smarted under his vigor, and they would be ashamed to complain that he treated New Orleans very much as they would have treated Washington if it had fallen into their hands. Those who were half rebels and half rogues entertain a different feeling; yet while they continue to believe that the fate of Mr. Lincoln was simply just, and that it would have been but fair to reduce New York to ashes by the hand of a midnight incendiary, they may well hold Gen. Butler in horror and in hatred. His reward has been the gratitude of all loyal men and the hatred of anarchists and of traitors. He may well be proud of the [illegible] which [illegible] been hurled against him. The one [illegible] service which he could render to England,' says Macaulay in his brilliant essay on Barere, 'was to hate her; and such as he was may all who hate her be. The wrath of the unregenerate secessionist is the crowing glory of Gen. Butler's life.—*Tribune, Jan.* 27, 1868.

"From the beginning to the end of that struggle, Ulysses S. Grant rose through every grade known to our service. A poor, obscure, friendless, private citizen, he volunteered at the outset and was chosen captain of a company. He was soon made Adjutant, then Colonel, then Brigadier General, then Major General, then Lieutenant General; finally General in chief. Yet nobody ever heard of his asking for a better post,—In every case of his promotion he took the position wherein he was wanted—no one ever heard of *his* wanting a better one than he already had. 'Friend, come up higher,' was the mandate addressed to this lowly servant of the Republic—not that he wanted promotion, but that the country sorely needed the right man in the right place. He favored no 'policy' but the crushing out of the Rebellion. He had no conception of duty that led him to regard the Federal Executive with distrust or favor. In short, Grant quietly received his orders, and, to the extent of his ability, executed them. It will be the fault of the People if this species of generalship is not more common hereafter."—*Tribune, July* 22, 1868.

"*The election of Grant secures the ascendency of* LIBERTY, JUSTICE, *and* PEACE. It is the Appomattox of our civil conflict. It insures that ours shall be henceforth a land of equal rights and equal laws. It makes our recent history coherent and logical. It demonstrates that the discomfiture of the Rebellion was no blunder and no accident, but the triumph of principle and an added proof that God reigns."—*Tribune, August* 15, 1868.

"The fires of factions must soon go out for want of fuel. Every day will diminish the number of savage memories and of rampant recollections. The question of Secession has had a sanguinary adjudication, and every hour will lessen this brood of brawling dissenters from the verdict of war. They will be killed in duels. They will be slaughtered in bar-rooms. They will be locked up in penitentiaries. They will talk till nobody hears, and prophecy until nobody heeds them. They will fade gradually away as a class, simply because as a class the regenerated society of the South has no use for them, and will care no more for their opinion of war than for their opinion of Mary, Queen of Scots."—*Tribune, Jan* 2, 1869.

What H. G. knows about Jefferson Davis.

"The telegraph announces the election to the Senate of the United States of Jefferson Davis, the present Secretary of War. Unluckily the vacancy he is chosen to fill does not occur till a year from next March. It is a great pity he could not go into the Senate immediately. In that body he would doubtless do all the mischief he could; but the Senate is so 'valorous' already that even a Jeff. Davis stirred in would not add much to the villainy of the compound. Of the Cabinet he is a large part—we might say the largest part—and he adds to it the ingredient of boldness which none of the other members have. It is he, doubtless, who has spirited up the President to threaten to back up the Missouri Border Ruffians by the regular army of the United States. Shooting Indians is delightful to some people; but shooting Free State immigrants to Kansas would be still more so.—*Tribune, January* 23, 1856.

"It is not often that men visibly and palpably get their deserts in the very hour of their sin, but there are a class who are now enjoying such a dispensation. They are the Yankees who, having married Southern plantations or otherwise helped themselves to a slice of the profits of slave-driving, are now deep in the Jeff. Davis rebellion. These miscreant renegades can hardly open one of the wretched sheets which furnish the whole available current literature of Secessia, without reading there in what mean sordid, govelling, hypocritical, cowardly, low lived villains the Yankees are, and how justly they are despised, detested loathed, at the South. And not one of them can look in a mirror without seeing the original from which this revolting picture was painted. Must they not feel accursed of Man and forsaken by God?"—*Tribune, January* 14, 1862.

"Jeff Davis is growing 'fearfully demoralized.' He used to be noted for reticence, but of late he makes a great many speeches. A certain degree of dignity, purity of style, and moderation of statement used to characterize his public utterances; but these late speeches are full of the boldest demagoguery and the cheapest clap-trap. A grog-shop orator or cross-roads' politician ought to be ashamed of them. Some men are excusable through ignorance when they prate about our disregard of the usages of civilized warfare; but Mr. Jeff. Davis knows better. He knows perfectly well that no war in history was ever conducted as magnanimously and lently toward non-combatants as this has been by our Government. He knows that no people ever suffered as little from the presence of armies to which they were intensely hostile as the people of the South, in districts we have conquered, have suffered from us. He knows perfectly well what war inevitably means and brings; yet he makes sensational speeches over the robbery of hen roosts and the burning of fence rails in an enemy's country, and talks as the 'usages of civilized warfare' required us to hunt the negroes of our deadly enemies, and give all the people of the South complete new suits of clothes and fifty dollars of specie. And he is the chief of the people who shot our helpless, scalded marines, struggling for life in White River; who made drinking cups and finger rings of the skulls and bones of our dead soldiers at Bull Run; who have their leading journals the assassination of Butler in New Orleans, hoped for the assassination of President Lincoln before his inauguration, and who are eternally talking about raising the black flag and hanging or shooting officers captured in battle."—*Tribune, January* 16, 1862.

"Mr. Davis continual resorts to religion indicate something of the straits of a condemned malefactor, who, when he hears the carpenter at work upon the gallows, concludes to send for the chaplain. The Confederate President has issued another proclamation for a Public Fast in his dominions, which considering the condition of the flesh pots in those demesnes, strikes us as just a little superogatory.

"There are scrupulous persons who might object to the prayers of rebels as to a certain extent, blasphemous. But we do not. Let them pray. The pirates of Trippoli and Algiers pray. The Cannibals of Sumatra pray. The greasy and mud smeared savages of Central Africa pray. There is said to be no heathen without a religion—all the other heathens pray, and pray why should not the Confederates!"—*Tribune, March* 11, 1863.

"To Andrew Johnson, Poor White, and late journeyman taylor, but now President of the United States, there appeared on Friday a deputation of the Chivalry of South Carolina, seeking the pardon of Jefferson Davis, late President of the Southern Confederacy, and certain other magnates of that collapsed 'institution.' It was fit that these should thus sue for the pardon of their late leaders; fit (we trust) that the President should incline a gracious ear to their petition. But the President was not content with listening. He moved the previous question: 'You ask me for pardons; I have already liberated on parole a part of those in whose behalf you invoke clemency; I will see what can be done as to the rest; now let me ask you what progress your State is making, or likely to make, in securing to her black people the common rights of manhood, but especially the rights to sue and be sued in your Courts, and to give testimony therein?' It was a home trust, whereat the delegation winced, fluttered and suddenly grew reserved and diplomatic. They were decidedly more reticent than the plain straightforward Chief Magistrate they had taken quite along journey to address and consult. If either party to that colloquy came off second best it certainly was not Andrew Johnson."—*Tribune, October* 16, 1865.

Dr. Greeley.

For twenty years Dr. Greeley physicked the South with abolitionism until he got his patient to a fever heat. He then bled his patient to reduce the excitement, and opened a chasm to receive the blood. He put his patient on low diet by taking away his property and other means of light living. He now proposes to put his patient in a good humor by shaking hands with him across the blood chasm. He soothingly says "accept the situation as all things have happened for the best,' and when I have fed you a little on official pap, I will give you a soothing anodyne of *mixed schools*, and then we will have a grand time generally. Oh, wondrous Dr. Greeley! He will soon drive Radways Ready Relief, and the Soothing Syrup out of the market.—*New North State.*

A few days ago the Missouri *Republican* and the New York *Tribune* were abusing Secretary Boutwell for leaving his post at Washington to make speeches in North Carolina. Now they are trying to keep their courage up by assuring their readers that Mr. Boutwell's speeches have cost the Administration several thousand votes in North Carolina. Then, perhaps, it would be a good idea for him to go into Indiana, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. We have no doubt the Republicans of those States will take the chances as to the effect, and will welcome the Democrats to all the votes that accrue to them as the result of Mr. Boutwell's labors.

IT is said that the Railroad from Greensboro to Salem will be finished in January ne[illegible]

THE WEEKLY POST.

Friday, August 9th, 1872.

EDITORIAL BUDGET.

— Heavy fire in Baltimore.

— The troubles in Pope county, Arkansas, are still on the increase.

— Gen. Sherman has left Paris for London.

— Large shipments of specie continue to be made from this country to Europe.

— A member of the French band is supposed to have been murdered at Chicago.

— E. B. Hotchkins of the A. & G. W. R. R., has been appointed Treasurer of Erie.

— The Czar of the Russias will shortly pay a visit to the Emperor of Germany.

— Railroad train ran into a loaded omnibus at Kustrine, and killed eight persons instantly.

— The loss by the terrible conflagration at Hunters's Point, New York, is estimated at $1,500,000.

— The Haymaker base ball club has merged itself into the Eckford, and will henceforth go by that name.

— Florida and Georgia have commenced bringing their cotton into market.

— Prof. D. C. Gilman of Yale College has been elected president of the University of California.

— The President is taking in the New York towns and cities in his circuit and receives enthusiastic receptions.

— Complete harmony is said to exist in the Board of Arbitration at Geneva, and a final settlement may be expected in a few weeks.

— The steamer Hassler, with the Agassiz exploring expedition, has been heard from. She left Panama for San Francisco on the 23 d of July.

— The troubles in Savannah are at an end. The ringleaders have been arrested and held to bail before the United States Commissioner.

— The captain of the Atlantic crew, who recently rowed the race on the Thames with the London club, has challenged the Amherst six, the winners in the College regatta, to row his crew

— The abuses in the House of Refuge at Randall's Island continue to receive the attention of the New York press. A board of commissioners is now investigating the affair.

— The *Herald*, *Tribune*, *World*, and other prominent New York papers pregnosticated trouble in North Carolina on Thursday. We are glad to disappoint them.

— Everything appears to be quiet on the Mexican frontier. The Indians have returned to their reservations, and the maranders of Mexican nativity have been effectually subdued by the unerring rifles of the United States troops.

— While experimenting with that dangerous compound, gun cotton, at the government works yesterday, Minister Gladstone and the Chief Commissioner of Public Works in England were seriously injured.

— A victory is claimed for the Cubans. They have defeated and put to flight a body of troops conveying prisoners between two important military posts, killing the commander, Gen. Alfon.

— The Belgians prefer our service to their own. While the United States steamer Wachusetts was at Antwerp one hundred of the young men enlisted on her, much to the disgust of the Belgian authorities.

— A new uniform will soon be adopted by the United States Government. Officers are required to have their outfits by the first of December, by which time the uniforms of the enlisted men will be ready.

— Gen. Kilpatrick has brought suit against L. J. Jennings, editor of the *Times* for libel. In the obnoxious article it was charged that the General, while minister to Chili, attempted to introduce a woman of loose character into society.

— A company, with a capital of $10,000,000, has been formed to work the diamond fields of the Pacific. These fields are said to be rich in all precious stones, and are situated near the head of the Rio Colorado. Large quantities of gems have already been taken from the mines.

— Pope County, Arkansas, has been the scene of a great deal of trouble for the past few weeks. The proper courts are obstructed in their functions by armed bands of ruffians. The Governor has threatened martial law in the county if the inhabitants do not submit to the law.

— A terrible steamboat explosion occurred on the Mississippi river, rapid liquid graveyard. The packet boat Mailburn exploded her boiler, and of twenty-five persons on board only eight were saved. We presume that this will be the commencement of a series of explosions and fires on the rivers to strange and unusual an extent, that the public will be at last aroused by writers of the reform papers.

— Among the noblest charities of the age we note that of the "New York Times." It begun the great need of enjoyment and recreation for the poor little waifs of that great metropolis, it has begun and successfully carried out a grand scheme for promoting the same. The *Times* has solicited and received subscriptions the large sum of $40,000. This money has been expended in taking the children to good places by the sea and in the woods, and in giving them simple delicacies, flowers, music, and above all a good dinner. A society of gentlemen and women

— A reporter of the *Tribune* has been expelled from the Council Chamber at Salt Lake City, for what charges but no account or report of the proceedings had been given by him, since his expulsion. The matter will be contested in the courts. A reporter has peculiar and undoubtable rights which bodies politic are bound to respect, and unless reporters in general are excluded, from a meeting by a special order, they have the right to be present and to give in their reports of what they think of the proceedings as fair, honest, and honorable men. We are free to confess Mormons will have it out.

TANGARO.

It is understood that Commissioner Wells, of Internal Revenue, has resigned his office, to take effect on the 1st of September, in order that he may devote himself entirely to the canvass for the election of Mr. Greeley. Well, well, "Dear Mr. Greeley, I'll be a sucker for you," for $10,000—if you can.

Horace Greeley has announced that he will support Commissioner Delano's proposition to place the Confederate soldiers on a par with the Union soldiers on the pension roll, and claims Greeley republicans cannot from similar expression against paying for the slaves, or against paying all the losses of the rebellion, from confiscatory to unlimited. With the success of Greeley, the government would come in to pensions that would fifty per cent. to the public debt to begin with.

Two men of note in San Francisco have become [illegible] democratic sponge. W. D. Sawyer, formerly police judge, has announced his location consistently, being a Democrat, vote for Grant and Wilson. That is applause, says he will vote for Greeley. J. L. Crittenden, a son of the late A. P. Crittenden, who was killed in the Pass, fought on the side of the rebellion, has joined the Young Men's Republican Club.

The Buffalo *Evening Post*, for a quarter of a century the advocate of most unimpeachable Democracy, raises the people's standard of Grant and Wilson. At the West, such conversions are a common occurrence. The calculation that only five per cent. of the Democratic multitude would eschew "crow" is a vidently too modest, for although many "swallowed" at begins to look as if few would be able to "keep down."

The Democratic managers have temporarily disposed of Gratz Brown, having sent him down to Kentucky, where he may talk by the month without being reported, or without danger of disgusting anybody. Their next effort will be to stop the mouth and pen of Mr. Greeley. His last letter, pleading for relief votes, is losing him the support of many honest men and the good speed of everybody, and some of its passages create a suspicion that it was written under the influence of Gratz Brown's cherries, taken in connection with Greeley's proposition to pension rebel soldiers, and in the belief that the strange flavor was peculiar to a new variety not yet grown on his farm at Chappaqua.

Nepotism seems to find an honored place among the isms of reform. Senator Conkling says Mr. Schurz is not the institute of a brother-in-law, nor did that brother-in-law lack a lucrative office until the reformatory Trumbull reformed him out of the gift and of business, and insisted upon his own brothers-in-law, his sons, and nephews being provided for, as they have been. Trumbull became impressed with Grant's nepotism on his refusal to provide for one more son of the Senator. Three brothers-in-law, one nephew and a son in office did not satisfy Trumbull's paternal inclinations, but he turned ferocious for another son, and saw the necessity for reform the moment he saw Grant's refusal to give it. Mr. Greeley also, it would seem, has been blest by Providence with that most valuable political adjunct, a brother-in-law, for he obtained the most lucrative internal revenue appointment in the country. Verily, a brother-in-law is a handy thing to have in the house. As a means of distributing the surplus revenue, hardly inferior to Bridget's cousin who comes every evening and saves us from breakfasting on cold mutton, or being attended with the sight of broken victuals. To the statesman and reformer, indeed, what [illegible] without a brother-in-law!

A life-long Democrat in a neighboring town, who had swallowed his principles and decided to vote for Greeley, undertook to convert a Republican negro to his new political faith. He recounted to him the virtues of modern Democracy, and told him what good friends of the colored race the Democratic party had been. His eloquent presentation of the case seemed to make the desired impression. He added:—"You know the Democrats have always helped you up." Quo replied: "Yas, de Democrats helped us up on de lamp-posts in New York in 1862." The "unwashed" laid his right index heavily on his nasal organ and departed.

Thirty newspapers printed in the German language are advocating the election of Grant and Wilson.

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Imported Jams and Jellies.

Fresh Goods by every Steamer,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

GEO. MYERS,
11 and 13 South Front St.
June 12 27

SOL BEAR & BROS.,

Retail Store,

20 Market Street,

HAVE JUST OPENED ONE OF THE largest Spring and Summer Stocks ever offered to the public in this city at reduced prices, consisting of

CASSIMERE SUITS,

LINEN SUITS,

And clothing of every description.

PHILADELPHIA READY MADE GOODS,

and the finest assortment of

LADIES GAITERS

AND

CHILDRENS' SHOES

IN THE CITY.

DRY GOODS.

100 PIECES FIGURE,
50 " CASSIMERES,
35 " LINEN SHEETING,
200 DOZEN TOWELS

AND, ALSO,

The Largest and best assortment of

MEN'S FELT HATS

AND

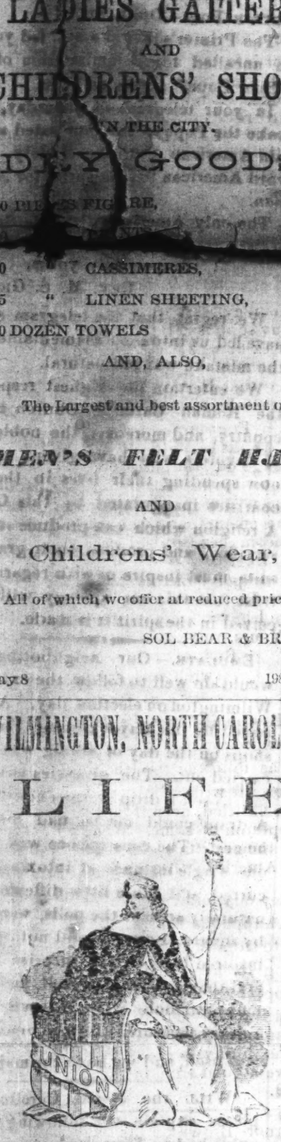
Childrens' Wear,

All of which we offer at reduced prices.

SOL BEAR & BROS.
may 8 198-tf.

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA

LIFE



INSURANCE COMPANY

OFFICERS:

ROB'T H. COWAN.....President.
JOHN W. ATKINSON....Vice President.
F. H. CAMERON.....Secretary.
DR. E. A. ANDERSON..Medical Director.

DIRECTORS:

J. W. ATKINSON, General Insurance Agent.
I. B. GRAINGER, President Bank of New Hanover.
F. W. KERCHNER, Grocer and Commission Merchant.
C. M. STEDMAN, of Wright & Stedman.
T. H. MCKOY, of W. A. Whitehead & Co., Fayetteville.
R. H. COWAN, President.
H. B. ELLERS, Commission Merchant.
A. A. WILLARD, of Willard Brothers.
W. A. CUMMING, of Northrop & Cumming.
G. W. WILLIAMS, of Williams & Murchison.
ELI MURRAY, of E. Murray & Co.
A. J. DEROSSET, of DeRosset & Co.
ROBT. HENNING, of Dawson, Teel & Henning.
ALEX. STRUNT, British Vice-Consul, of Strunt & Hinson.
P. MURPHY, Attorney at Law.
I. D. WILLIAMS, of J. D. Williams & Co., Fayetteville.
JAS. C. MCRAE, Attorney at Law, Fayetteville.
I. B. KELLY, Merchant, Kenansville.
J. T. POPE, Merchant, Lumberton.

SPECIAL FEATURES AND ADVANTAGES.

1st, No restriction on Residence or Travel.
2d. No extra charge on the lives of Females.
3d. Policies Incontestible after Five Years.
4th. The rates of interest on the Funds of the Company higher than those on the Funds of the Companies located in other States, thus insuring larger Dividends to Policy Holders.
5th. The Directors and Officers of the Company are prominent NORTH CAROLINIANS, who are KNOWN to be men of INTEGRITY and WORTH.
6th. The Company is established on a solid and permanent basis, steps having been taken to increase the Capital Stock to $500,000.
7th. **All the Funds of the Company are Invested in this State and Circulated among our own People.** This fact should commend the Company, above all others, to North Carolinians. It is well known that hundreds of thousands of dollars in Life Premiums are annually sent North to enrich Northern Capitalists, thus continually draining our people of immense amounts which should be Kept at home. On this ground the friends of this Company confidently appeal to every son of the Old North State, and ask their support for this **Home Institution**, which, while it offers substantially all the advantages of Northern Companies, helps to build up **Home Interests.**

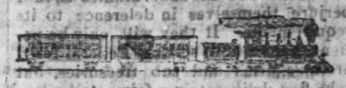
JAMES D. BROOKS,
General Supervising Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.

THOS GRÆME,
Agent at Wilmington.
april 7 190-6m

RAIL ROADS.

Wilmington, Charlotte & R. R. R. Company.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER & GEN'L SUP'T.,
WILMINGTON, N. C., June 27, 1872.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, the regular trains will run over this Road as follows:

REGULAR FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington daily at 6 A. M., and arrive at 5:30 P. M.

PASSENGER AND EXPRESS FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington daily at 7 A. M., and arrive at 3:30 P. M.

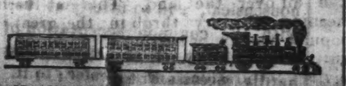
Leave Lilesville daily at 6:15 A. M., and arrive at 4:15 P. M.

☞ Two Special Freight Trains for TON LUMBER run irregularly.

☞ No trains on Sundays.

S. L. FREMONT,
Chief Engineer and Superintendent
june 27 35-tf

OFFICE PETERSBURG R. R. Co.,
May, 31st, 1872.



ON AND AFTER JUNE 3RD, THE trains will run as follows:

LEAVE WELDON.

Express Train 7:30 p. m.
Mail Train 3:25 p. m.

ARRIVE AT PETERSBURG.

Express 10:50 p. m.
Mail 7:00 p. m.

LEAVE PETERSBURG.

Mail 6:30 a. m.
Express 8:50 p. m.

ARRIVE AT WELDON.

Mail 9:40 a. m.
Express 6:50 p. m.

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Petersburg 8:00 a. m.
Leave Weldon 3:00 p. m.
Arrive at Weldon 3:00 p. m
Arrive at Petersburg 2:20 a. m.

GASTON TRAINS.

Leave Petersburg 6:00 a. m.
Leave Gaston 1:15 p. m.
Arrive at Gaston 12:50 p. m.
Arrive at Petersburg 8:10 p. m.

No trains will run on Sunday except Express trains.

Freights for Gaston Branch will be received at the Petersburg depot only on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.

The depot will be closed at 5:00 p. m. No goods will be received after that hour.

J. C. SPRIGG,
Je 5-tf Engineer and General Manager.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
WILMINGTON, N. C., June 7, 1872.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE WILL go into effect at 3:25 A. M., Sunday, 9th inst.

DAY EXPRESS TRAIN, (Daily.)

Leave Wilmington..... 3:25 A. M
Arrive at Florence..... 9:13 A. M
Arrive at Columbia..... 1:35 P. M
Leave Columbia..... 12:15 P. M
Arrive at Florence..... 4:10 P. M
Arrive at Wilmington..... 10:25 P. M

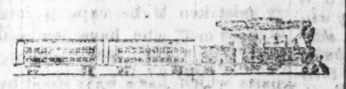
NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

Leave Wilmington..... 5.45 P. M
Arrive at Florence..... 11:38 P. M
Arrive at Columbia..... 3:45 A. M
Leave Columbia..... 10:35 P. M
Arrive at Florence..... 2:09 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington..... 8:00 A. M

JNO. C. WINDER,
Gen'l Sup't.
june 8 19 tf

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
WILMINGTON, N. C., June 8, 1872.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER JUNE 10th INSTANT, PASSENGER TRAINS on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad will run as follows:

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Union Depot daily (Sundays excepted).....At 8:05 A. M
Arrive at Goldsboro..... 12:11 P. M
Rocky Mount..... 2:17 P. M
Weldon..... 3:50 P. M
Leave Weldon daily (Sundays excepted).....At 9:15 A. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount..... 11:07 A. M
Goldsboro..... 1:16 P. M
Union Depot..... 5:30 P. M

EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leave Union Depot daily...At 10:40 P. M
Arrive at Goldsboro..... 3:00 A. M
Rocky Mount..... 4:56 A. M
Weldon..... 6:50 A. M
Leave Weldon daily..... 7:10 P. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount..... 8:58 P. M
Goldsboro..... 10:58 P. M
Union Depot..... 3:10 A. M

Mail Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points North *via* Bay Line and Acquia Creek routes.

Express Train connects only with Acquia Creek route. PULLMAN'S PALACE SLEEPING CARS ON THIS TRAIN.

FREIGHT TRAINS will leave Wilmington tri weekly at 6.00 A. M., and arrive at 1.40 P. M.

EXPRESS FREIGHT TRAINS will leave Wilmington daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., and arrive at 11 A. M.

JOHN F. DIVINE,
General Superintendent.
June 8 19-tf

T. A. GRANGER, N. C. W. H. CHILES, Late of Richmond, Va

GRANGER'S

EUROPEAN HOTEL,

GRANGER & CHILES, Proprietors,
WEST CENTRE STREET,
GOLDSBORO, N. C.
je 22 302m

MISCELLANEOUS.

LORILLARD'S

STEAMSHIP LINE

FOR NEW YORK,

SAILING TUESDAYS AND FRIDA FROM NEW YORK, AND WEDNES DAYS AND SATURDAYS FROM WILMINGTON.

THROUGH CONNECTIONS WIT ALL RAILROADS LEADING OUT OF WILMINGTON.

No passengers taken. For Freight apply to

BARRY BROTHERS, Agents.
may 26 167-

BALTIMORE AND WILMINGTON

STEAMSHIP LINE.

Composed of the first-class Steamships

Rebecca Clyde, Capt. D. C. Childs
Lucille, Capt. D. J. Price

Will hereafter sail from Baltimore and Wilmington

EVERY FIVE DAYS.

The Steamship REBECCA CLYE will sail from wharf, foot of Chesnut street, TUESDAY, August 6.

For Freight engagements, apply to
A. D. CAZAUX.
May 25th, 1872 6

Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Line.

COMPOSED OF FIRST CLASS STEAM SHIPS

PIONEER, 825 TONS,

Captain JOHN WAKELEY,

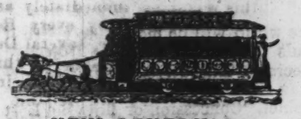
TONAWANDA, 850 TONS,

Captain WILTBANKS

Will hereafter sail from Philadelphia and Wilminton, every WEDNESDAY.

For Freight engagements, apply to
WORTH & WORTH, Agents,
Wilmington, N. C.
W. L. JAMES, General Agent, 130 South Third Street, Philadelphia.
June 15 25-tf

STREET RAILWAY.



NEW SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, the following schedule will be run on the Street Railway.

Cars will leave corner of Red Cross and Front streets, for the Union Depot, at 2:40 A. M., daily, to meet the Southern train, stopping at the various Hotels and Boarding Houses on the route, leaving the depot on the arrival of the Northern train. Will leave corner of Front and Red Cross streets at 7:30 A. M., for Union Depot, in order to connect with the Northern bound train, making the usual stoppages at the Hotels and Boarding Houses, leaving Union Depot on the arrival of the Southern train. In the evening will leave corner of Front and Red Cross streets at 5 P. M., making the usual stoppages, leaving the Union Depot on the arrival of the Northern train.

Will leave the corner of Red Cross and Front at 10:00 P. M., to meet the Southern train.

REGULAR SCHEDULE—During the day the cars will run from 6:30 A. M., until 8 P. M., allowing 15 minutes between each turnout, and for the further accommodation of the public, one car will be run until 11:30 P. M. each day

DANIEL KLEIN.
June 8 146-tf

A. LOWERY

CORNER THIRD AND PRINCESS STS.,
Opposite City Hall.

CARRIAGE MAKING, PAINTING, AND repairing neatly done, at short notice. After Thirty Years of experience at the business, I am prepared to do the finest and best work in the City.
nov 16 149-1y

NOTICE.

HOLDERS of Street Railway Tickets are notified that in cutting their tickets they must leave a part of the stamp on each piece. Hereafter no fraction of a ticket, without a part of the stamp on its back will be recognized by the Conductors.

D. KLEIN, Proprietor.
June 27 26-tf

A CARD.

DURING my absence my business will be conducted as usual by a competent Artist who will use every effort to give satisfaction to my friends and patrons.

Respectfully,
C. M. VANORSDELL,
Artist and Photographer.
Wilmington, N. C., July 23. 56-tf

NOTICE.

THE MAGISTRATES AND OTHER County officers are requested to call at this office and procure the Laws of 1871-'72, as they are in my hands for distribution.

W. J. BIVINS,
Register of Deeds.

By WM. M. HARRISS.
july 29 61-tc

5000 Agents wanted to sell the beautiful Photograph Marriage Certificates and Photograph Family Records. For terms send stamp to CRIDER & BRO., Publishers, York, Pa.
July 6 61-4t

THE WEEKLY POST.

Friday, August 9th, 1872.

What H. G. Knows about Democracy.

The utter impotence and paralysis into which the once proud and powerful Democratic party, has fallen is evinced in many ways, but in none more strikingly than in the character of its lies and liars. How its orators and journals used absolutely to ruin calumnies on Adams and Clay and Harrison, and in later days on Seward and Fremont!—none of your little, contemptible, picayune falsehoods, but great, fat, black lies, that had venom and sting in them—lies that evinced originality, audacity, and even genius."—*Tribune July* 0, 1860.

"The great Gorilla of the Democracy is filling the air with his demoniacal howling, and beating his breast like a tremendous drum, to express his savage joy over the first full meal he has had after years of enforced abstinence. Eat your fill now, Gorilla, for you will never have another chance!"—*Tribune, November* 11, 1867.

"To 'Love rum and hate niggers' has so long been the essence of the Democratic faith that the cooler, wiser heads of the party vainly spend their strength in efforts to lift it out of the rut in which they plainly see that it can only run to perdition. While slavery endured, negro hate was an element of positive strength in our political contests, so that the Constitutional Conventions of this and other free States were usually carried by the Democrats on the strength of appeals to the coarser and baser whites to 'Let the nigger know his place.'"—*Tribune, April* 7, 1871.

When the Democratic orators talk of forgiveness we are ready to listen to them, for forgiveness is a manly and a christian duty; but when they ask us to forget, they make a demand to which, without eradicating our manhood, it is impossible to accede. Is there anything to be ashamed of in the struggles of the Republic to govern itself that the citizens of the Republic should banish them from recollection? Was it a good deal to rebel? Was it a bad one to encounter and suppress rebellion?"—*Tribune, March* 3, 1868.

"The Democratic party of to-day is simply the Rebellion seeking to achieve its essential purposes within and through the Union. A victory which does not enable it to put its feet on the necks of the black race seems to the bulk of its adherents not worth having. Its heart is just where it was when it regarded Slavery and the Constitution as two names for one thing. It hates the Generals who led the Union Armies to Victory, and rarely misses a chance to disparage them. It clings to that exaggerated notion of State Rights which makes them the shield of all manner of wrongs and abuses. It takes counsels of its hates even more than of its aspirations and will be satisfied with no triumph that does not result in the expulsion of all active, earnest Republicans from the South.—*Tribune, March* 23, 1871.

The world will be moved to mirth if it reads the manifests of the National Democratic Executive Committee disowning the Democratic paternity of the pamphlet. 'Concession or how the Lost Cause may be Regained, and the Independence of the South Secured.' Nobody supposed that the National Democratic Committee had authorized the issue of the pamphlet; but it is Democratic in tone and temper, for all that, and it speaks the honest sentiments, no doubt, of thousands of Southern Democrats, who will, in defiance of repeated winks and nods of disapproval from the Managers, persists in talking about the possibilities of the Lost Cause at the most unseemly times. But the suggestion that the Radicals have concocted this precious farrago of nonsense and treason for electioneering purposes is quite as ludicrous as the vaunt that the Democracy is the only party that can 'bring about return to honesty and constitutional laws. This last phrase is exquisite fooling."—*Tribune, September* 6, 1871.

What H. G. Knows about Secession.

"The advocates of Disunion, we mean those who do not cautiously hint, but who do obstreperously halloo howl their nonsense, which is not respectable enough to be called treasonons, are usually half-witted Members of Congress and quarter witted Editors. It is very easy for some newspaper man, who, when he bought his types, did not buy Murray's grammar, and who considers Webster's spelling book to be a vile incendiary publication, to stab the Constitution dissolve the Union, and anhiliate New York and Boston, make an occidental London of Charleston, build up an imperial miracle of a State, which shall cast the ancients into oblivion and drive all other moderns to despair. Wrath whisky and tobacco are wonderfully rapid architects, only their fabrics are baseless, and when they fade away they leave not a wreck, bnt only a headache behind."—*Tribune, July* 21, 1859.

"With the simple remark that, while no member of a partnership can of his own mere motion break up the concern, taking so much of its property as he considers his share, I WOULD CHEERFULLY HAVE CO-OPERATED WITH YOU *in devising and promoting peaceful means of liberating the Cotton States from a hated bond*, had they not chosen rather to break out, and to take with them whatever they could lay their hands on. I remain yours HORACE GREELEY." *Letter to S. M. Hawkins, Grenada, Miss.*—*Tribune, March* 20, 1851.

"*As to Secession, I have said repeatedly, and here repeat, that,* IF THE PEOPLE OF THE SLAVE STATES, OR OF THE COTTON STATES ALONE, REALLY WISH TO GET OUT OF THE UNION, I AM IN FAVOR OF LETTING THEM OUT, *as soon as that result can be peacefully and constitutionally attained.* But their case cannot be so urgent as to require that the President and his subordinates should perjure themselves in deference to its requirements. If they will only be patient, not rush to seizing Federal forts, arsenals, arms and sub treasuries, but take first deliberately a fair vote by ballot of their own citizens, none being coerced nor intimidated, *and that vote shall indicate a settled resolve* TO GET OUT OF THE UNION, I WILL DO ALL I CAN TO HELP THEM OUT *at an early day.*"—*Tribune January* 14, 1861.

"It is now evident, and all men will do well to shape their calculations accordingly, that THE UNION CANNOT BE DISSOLVED. There cannot be two rival and competing Governments within the boundaries of the United States. The territorial integrity and the political unity of the nation, are to be preserved at whatever cost. Rebellion is to be put down, not treated with. This is the meaning of the Providential, the miraculous outpouring of the People, which we behold with awe and admiration all over the land. This is the meaning of every throb in the great popular heart, now beating with noblest purposes, and animated as it were by a divine inspiration. Freemen of the country understand this well. They know the obstacles, they appreciate the difficulties in their way. They perceive that the struggle will be an arduous, a costly, a bloody one. They see their enemy, and underrate neither his resources nor his desperation. But they are determined to fight no half battle with him. They are determined to make clean work of it, now that the issue has been forced upon them. They have counted the cost, but they have estimated, too, the value of the prize. Through the vista of this war, and by means of the national regeneration which it assures, they behold beyond the certainty of peace, of honor, of freedom, secure and immovable forever. These things they are resolved upon, and woe be to those who attempt to check them in their course!"—*Tribune, April* 25, 1861.

NASBY.

A Good Democrat Gone—Elder Pennibacker's Death—What Killed Him.

CONFEDERATE X ROADS,
(wich is in the State uv Kentucky,)
July 20, 1872.

We hev been smitten! Death's icy hand hez removed from our midst one who wuz towunst an ornament and a piller. Elder Pennibacker is no more.

Elder Pennibacker wuz a native of Kentucky; indeed, no other State cood hev perdoost sich a man. He wuz born in the very house in which he died, or rather he died in wat wuz left uv it. It has been a large house wunst, but when Linkin emansipated the niggers, and the Elder and his six sons were deprived of labor, they found it impossible to get firewood. After the rail fences wuz gone they commenced on the house, and hed yoosed it all up but four rooms.

The death of this good man is doo to the Greeley movement. He never wuz capable uv understandin it, and at first refoosed to yield to it. He refoosed to buy one uv the white hats which I hed brot back from Cincinnati, and Bascom wuz forst to take stern measures with him. "Nary drink, Elder, till it goes under thet hat!" That fetched him.—He put it on.

"Wat do we want to take up Greeley for?" he asked.

"To beat Grant with!" I answered.

"Why not take up Grant to beat Greeley with?" replied this onest, tho obtuse, old man, to which I didn't say a word, findin an answer somewhat difficult.

He accepted Greeley, however, tho it wuz mostly becuz we insisted on it, but he did it in a hazed sort of a way, and wuz never hisself afterward. He deliberately cut down two hickories which he hed in frunt uv his house, and he spent most uv his time spellin out articles in an old copy uv the *Triboon*.

I'm a Dimocrat," sed he, sadly, with a puzzled look, "and I find ackording to my candidate fur President, that I'm a hoss thief, a liar, a perjured villin, a harlot, and that I'm bought with British gold. I ain't a harlot, and never wuz, and ef I've bin bought with British gold, where's the gold good hevins! I shel go mad."

And the wretched old saint, who wuz afflicted with a mind wich wuzn't calkelated to grasp the suttleties of modern politik, wood rush out of his house into the field, and calm hisself by communion with nacher.

Last Toosday, we ratified. He kerried a torch, and hed on a white hat, but he acted in a very eccentric manner. He didn't keep in line, and wuz constantly murmurin to hisself. "I ain't a harlot, and I never wuz." He went home without taking nothin at Bascom's and then I knowed suthen was wrong. No Kentuckian kin survive his loss uv appetite.

It wuz az I feared. Wednesday mornin he wuz unable to rise from his bed, and I went to see him. His mind wuz wanderin. In his delirium he asked me to pay him nine dollars and a half wich I borrwed ov him five years ago. I wuz satisfied from this that he wuz failin. I gave him a little likker in a spoon, wich brot him to hisself. "Parson," sed he, "somewhere I've read an anecdote ov a man wich was drunk, and wich, leanin up agin a tree, vomited. While he wuz contemplatin the ejected contents ov his stomick, a little dog came snuffin around, and the man saw him and wuz amazed. 'Thunder" he remarked, 'I know where I eat them crackers, I 'member with utmost 'stinctness, where I got that bolony sassage, but d—n me ef I know where I ate that dog.' Parson, I'm in the same fix. I hev taken the Cincinnati emetic and its worked. I remember distinktly when I swallowed States rites, but I'm d—d ef I know where I took in that Greeley pup, with an Ablishn head and a high protective tariff tail. Parson, it's too much." And the good old man buried his head in the kivrin and wept vociferous.

I left him, but returned in the afternoon. I found him worse than ever. He had deliberately gone to the closet and taken out a banner which he had proudly carried the year before, which represented Greeley embracin a nigger woman which weighed 200 pounds, and bed torn that banner from the supportin frame, and wrapped himself into it. He had destroyed all the mottoes wich we yoosed to carry, such ez "No nigger supremacy," "white men shel rool Ameriky," and sich, remarkin, ez he regarded the wreck uv them, "I shel die parson, but I thot best to leave nothing behind that wood embarrass yoo." I took occasion to hint that he hed better add that note uv hand uv mine too the rooins, and he sed sadly that it wood be ez well. "It ain't wuth no more than the rest," he remarked.

He got into bed agin and sunk into a troubled slumber. In about an hour, he awoke, when his dimmed eye happened to rest onto the white hat uv mine, which I hed hung onto the bed post. He riz up in bed holding his hand afore his eyes ez to shet out some horrid vision, and shrieking violently, he sunk back a corpse.

Thus died Elder [illegible], my first friends at the Corners. He wuz stanch and stoopid. He wuz a bleever in States rites, in Ham and Hagar, and in Democracy. He died from a severe attack uv supposin Horris Greeley to be ez onest ez he wuz himself. He wodent turn Abolishnist for no offis, and he supposed that Horris wuz still the same old heathen he always wuz. * * *

Deekin Pogrom and I are administrators uv his estate. Ez Bascom hez a morgage on the farm for all it is worth, our dooties will be light. There hain't been a crop raised on the place since the emancipation uv the niggers, and Bascom hez furnisht him and his sons in liker ever since on tick. Most uv the property in this vicinity is in the same fix. Mine wood be, but fortunately I haven't eny.

Yours truly,
PETYOLEUM V. NASBY,
(wich wuz Postmaster.)

The Boston Hebrew *Leader* closes an article expressing its gratitude to Gen. Grant, as follows: "With these facts before us, all will admit that General Grant is entitled, even if not according to the opinion of some, to the votes, at least to the gratitude and respect of the Jewish American citizens."

Greeley chattered so like an old magpie at Chappaqua that his keepers concluded to stop the usual Saturday woodchopping to keep the old gentleman from slopping over and disgracing himself and the party. He is now safely caged and not permitted to see any inquisitive interviewers. The keepers will have a good time in keeping him muzzled.

Governor Brown on his way to Missouri will canvass the country and give public utterance to his views on the rottenness of the Administration. This is very important, if true. It he will make such a canvass on his way home as he has made during the past month the general impression is that the Administration can't stand it.

NEW FLOUR

FROM

NEW WHEAT.

BY OUTBIDDING THE NEW YORK AND Richmond Mills, I am prepared to supply my customers with new Flour from the first new wheat offered in the Richmond market, and as good as can be ground in America.
ALEX. OLDHAM, Proprietor.
June 25 33—

J. S. TOPHAM & CO.

No. 8 South Front Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

MANUFACTURERS AND

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

SADDLES, HARNESS,
TRUNKS & TRVAELING BAGS.

Collars, Hames, Trace Chains, Whips, Spurs, Dog Collars, Saddle Cloths, Woolen & Linen Horse Covers, Fly Nets, Feather Dusters, Axle Grease, Bridles, of all kinds, Saddlery Hardware, &c.

ALSO,

SECOND HAND HARNESS,

SADDLES, REINS, &c.,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

June 7 1-ly

TWENTY DOLLARS FOR ONE!
A $25 SEWING MACHINE, FREE!

SUBSCRIBE NOW FOR

OUR WEEKLY,

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